2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Working paper submitted by Egypt on behalf of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden as members of the New Agenda Coalition

In the pursuit of the full and effective implementation of the agreements reached at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference, the New Agenda Coalition reaffirms and augments its positions and recommendations contained in documents NPT/CONF.2010/PC.III/WP.11, NPT/CONF.2010/PC.II/WP.26 and NPT/CONF.2010/PC.I/WP.15 to the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons through the following recommendations:

1. To reaffirm the unequivocal undertaking by nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, and in this context to call upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament that were agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference.

2. To call upon all States parties to pursue policies that are fully compatible with the objective of achieving a world free from nuclear weapons.

3. To reiterate that each article of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is binding on the respective States parties at all times and in all circumstances and that all States parties should be held fully accountable with respect to strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty.

4. To call upon all States parties to spare no effort to achieve the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in that regard to urge India, Israel and Pakistan, which are not yet parties to the Treaty, to accede to it as non-nuclear-weapon States promptly and without any conditions, and pending their accession, to adhere to its terms.

5. To urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to rescind its announced withdrawal from the Treaty, to re-establish cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to rejoin the Six-Party Talks, with a view to achieving the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

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6. To call upon all nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with their commitment to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their security policies pending their total elimination, to take further steps to reduce their non-strategic and strategic nuclear arsenals and to declare a moratorium on upgrading, and developing new types of, nuclear weapons, or developing new missions for nuclear weapons.

7. To reaffirm that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are mutually reinforcing processes requiring urgent irreversible, verifiable and transparent progress on both fronts, and in this respect to underline the need to develop further adequate and efficient nuclear disarmament verification capabilities.

8. To stress the need for all five nuclear-weapon States to make arrangements for the placing of their fissile material no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and to make arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes in a manner which ensures that such material remains permanently outside military programmes.

9. To support, consistent with the principles of irreversibility and verification and in furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide nuclear disarmament, the development of appropriate legally binding verification arrangements, within the context of IAEA, to ensure the irreversible removal of fissile material from nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

10. To encourage States that are part of regional alliances which include nuclear-weapon States to report as a significant transparency and confidence-building measure, on steps taken or future steps planned to reduce and eliminate the role of nuclear weapons in collective security doctrines.

11. To urge nuclear-weapon States to refrain from pursuing military doctrines which emphasize the importance of nuclear weapons or which lower the threshold for their use.

12. To agree that the nuclear-weapon States take further action towards increasing their transparency and accountability with regard to their nuclear weapons arsenals and their implementation of disarmament measures, and in this context to recall the obligation to report as agreed at the 2000 Review Conference.

13. To call for further concrete measures to be taken to decrease the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, with a view to ensuring that all nuclear weapons are removed from high alert status.

14. To reiterate the necessity of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives.

15. To agree on the vital importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a core element of the international non-proliferation and disarmament regime, and in that regard to call for the upholding and maintenance of the moratorium on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of the Treaty.

16. To urge all concerned States to take all necessary measures to bring about the entry into force of the relevant protocols to treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, and the withdrawal of any related reservations or unilateral interpretative declarations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of such treaties.

17. To encourage the establishment of further additional nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, in order to contribute to the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

18. To welcome the entry into force of the Treaty of Pelindaba on 15 July 2009.

19. To recall that, despite the adoption of the resolution on the Middle East by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, no progress has yet been achieved on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in that region.

20. To renew its support for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons as well as other weapons of mass destruction, and for the taking of concrete and practical steps towards the full implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, and in this context, to renew its call to Israel, as the only State of the region not yet a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to accede to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State promptly and without conditions, and to place all of its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

21. To reiterate that while the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, interim measures should be considered, including providing non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with legally binding security assurances.

22. To call upon the nuclear-weapon States to respect fully their existing commitments with regard to security assurances pending the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated, legally binding security assurances for all non-nuclear-weapon States parties.